The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871. NO. 284.

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty with England Reported to the Senate.

Belief That it Will be Ratified Without Amendment.

Inauguration of the Territorial Government for Columbia.

One Thousand War Claims Filed Before the Southern Commission.

Rumors of the—Investigation Relative to the Publication of the Treaty.

One More Arraignment in the Baltimore Whiskey Frauds.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Committee on Foreign Relations reported the treaty to the Senate this morning, as indicated yesterday. Mr. Sumner will present the report to-morrow, and will accompany it with a speech in explanation of the provisions of the treaty. The general opinion here is that the Senate will ratify the treaty without amendment, but there is a strong feeling against the payment of the indirect claims.

THE RADICAL AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing on the 13th, says: "The Communists have actually succeeded in their object. The Hotel de Ville is in their hands, and the Commune is established in Paris. The Versailles troops have entered the city, but the Communists have retired to the Hotel de Ville, and have declared that they will not leave it except by force of arms. The Versailles troops have not attempted to dislodge them, and the Communists have not attempted to molest the troops. The Versailles troops have taken possession of the Champs Elysees, and the Communists have taken possession of the Place de la Concorde. It is said that the troops will not attempt to dislodge the Communists from the Hotel de Ville."

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THE RESTORATION IN FRANCE.

The restoration of Napoleon from Paris, August 15, 1815, to the 1st of March, 1815, an interval, including 15,000, of which 1,000 are officers, deserting to the Emperor's standard.

THE PRESIDENT'S WHISKEY CASES.

Washington, May 15.—The new Treasury regulations which have been issued in relation to the whiskey cases have been adopted by the President. The first section of the regulations relates to the appointment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday, May 16, 1871.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The question is sometimes asked why the Cook County delegation in the late convention did not procure the insertion of a clause in the new constitution limiting the rate of municipal taxation for Chicago, and thereby preventing the Common Council from levying onerous and oppressive taxes.

The omission was not because the matter was not thought of and seriously and anxiously discussed by members of the Cook County delegation. But there was a difficulty in the way that it was not found practicable to surmount, which may be here stated.

Municipal taxes in Chicago are not assessed upon the State and county valuation of property, but upon a special valuation which is three or four times higher than that of the State. All the other cities in the State have separate systems of assessment, and value property according to theory and different rules, and all more or less higher than the State valuation. It is very desirable to get rid of this heterogeneous mode of assessment for cities; but the question could not be instituted, as in the case in Ohio and many other States. Put the destination cannot fix the value of property, and thereby supersede the Legislature, the Assessors, and the State Board of Equalization.

Any rate of taxation that might have been agreed upon by the constitution must necessarily have been based on the State assessment. The constitution cannot take cognizance of the municipal methods of valuation prescribed by charters or ordinances. Suppose that the constitution had provided that city authorities shall never assess taxes for municipal purposes which, in the aggregate, shall exceed 15 mills on the dollar. The application of this rate to the State valuation of property would yield in this city a little more than enough to pay the interest on the present municipal debt.

It would require 30 mills on the dollar of State valuation to produce the revenue raised this year on 15 mills based on the city's valuation. But, suppose the constitution had provided 15 mills as the maximum rate of municipal taxation, and had abolished our city system of valuation and substituted that of the State, it would only be necessary for the authorities to invoke the supposed valuation of property to procure any amount of money they desired. On a valuation of 33 cents on the dollar would yield more than 45 million dollars of dollars on the property of this city. Thus the Cook County delegation found themselves caught on the horns of a dilemma. A limitation based on the State valuation of property would not have been lower than fifty mills, to have carried on our municipal affairs for some years to come. This rate of taxation would have seemed frightful to people abroad, and must have been the main reason inducing the rejection of the constitution if it had been inserted; and yet, a smaller rate would not suffice, unless the Legislature and Boards of Assessment put up the valuation; and it was impossible, under constitution, to fix an arbitrary per cent of valuation which would have enabled us to use to a full cash valuation the property of the State would be assessed.

The constitution limits county or municipal indebtedness to 5 per cent on their State valuation, and county taxation to 75 mills there on. This is not the limit of 3 mills on the real values. But the limitation of both these provisions will doubtless in great degree by assessed property at its full value. At present now valued on the duplicate at $14,000,000, is limited to incurring a debt of $500,000, and its Board of Supervisors can tax to pay none than $75,00 of taxes for county purposes. But when all property comes to be assessed at its full value, the supposed county valuation will be $42,000,000 on the low limit, and may be increased to $210,000,000, and be taxed to $3,500,000 per annum.

To prevent oppressive county taxation, and a quadrupled indebtedness, it will be necessary for the Legislature to conform to the general law of State assessment; but this will not be done.

It is not in the power of any constitution to save people from high taxation and profligate expenditure if their Legislature, Common Council, and Boards of Supervisors are corrupt, fools, or incompetent. Nothing but integrity, economy, and vigilance on the part of those bodies can save the people from being mercilessly tied by the unscrupulous tribe who have reduced to a fine art and a pandemonium system of the business of abstracting the substance of the people, devouring it, and rendering the land possible return therefrom.

THE SOUTH IS CROWDED.

The census of the United States for 1870 shows an aggregate population of 38,547,924, exclusive of Alaska and the Indian Territory. Of this population 36,104,840 are resident within the thirty-seven States. The population includes 4,000,000 negroes. The number of persons residents of the District of Columbia and Territories is not stated, but we suppose 60,000 will cover them all, leaving a negro population, resident in the States, of about 3,797,000.

The population in the several States will compare with 1860 as follows:

	1870.	1860.
Maine	626,915	628,279
Connecticut	537,454	460,147

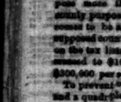
The increase of the white population in the States, from 1860 to 1870, has been 25 per cent, and of the colored people 9 per cent. The increase of the colored people is not within half blanks in the finding has been 22 6-10 per cent, and in the whole country, excluding Alaska, is about 22 7-10 per cent. The increase in the whole negro population of the country is slightly over 9 per cent. These percentages of increase are lower than at any previous census. The percentage of increase during each decade has been as follows:

	White.	Colored.	Total.
1790 to 1800	36.43	33.13	35.43
1800 to 1810	36.45	28.11	34.43
1810 to 1820	33.13	30.03	32.33
1820 to 1830	34.43	31.21	33.43
1830 to 1840	34.20	23.42	32.67
1840 to 1850	32.67	26.59	31.43
1850 to 1860	26.59	22.72	26.59
1860 to 1870	25.00	9.00	22.70

In the enumeration of 1870, the distinction between free and slave is not recognized, and the race is classified as a white, colored, Chinese, or Indian. Of the 4,007,000 colored people, 4,300,000 were formerly slaves, and "not showing them statistics, the overwhelming fraction have had two-fifths of 4,300,000, or 1,720,000 added to the number of their representative population by the enumeration of the census. The white population of these States of representative population raised by the 1870. The added population of the Northern States has not increased very much, and the South will gain, in a representative point of view, considerably more than 1,720,000 in the number of Representatives in Congress based on 1870, the ratio of population to a Representative in Congress will be 130,092.

The old slaveholding States will be represented in the next Congress by [illegible] ratio, somewhat as follows, compared with the representation in 1860:

	Census of 1870.	Basis of 1860.
Alabama	8	9
Arkansas	4	4
Florida	2	1
Georgia	9	8
Louisiana	5	6
Mississippi	6	7
North Carolina	7	8
South Carolina	5	6
Tennessee	8	10
Texas	6	6
Virginia	9	13
Total	69	82



At first sight, therefore, that while the slaveholding States under the census of 1870, and the first election of the next Congress, will have about one-third of the whole number of Representatives in Congress, they will have about one-fourth of the whole [illegible] Their relative gain is largely counterbalanced by the loss of the Northern States. Their relative gain is largely counterbalanced by the loss of the Northern States. Their relative gain is largely counterbalanced by the loss of the Northern States.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Unnecessary Interference with Citizens by Policemen.

Commissioners' Annual Report to the Common Council.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

Minister Washburne Interviews Him.

MRS. LINCOLN AND TAD.

THE CASHIER'S FRIEND.

Remarkable Intelligence of a Police Sergeant.—A Ruthless Slayer of a Mad Dog Cured Pat.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

BUENOS AYRES.

Terrible Ravages of the Yellow Fever.—The Mortality Increasing.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Ports of Chicago.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

HELMBOLD'S MEDICINES.

APRIL, 298

MAY and JUNE.

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COMMON COUNCIL.

Reconsideration from the North Chicago Railway Company.

The City Printer to be Investigated by a Committee.

Proposition to Abolish the Health Department.

The Charges Against Mr. Cushman Thrown out of Doors.

The Council met yesterday evening, the Vice-Mayor in the chair. Present—Aldermen Bonfield, Kreiskorte, Blake, Otis, Montgomery, Cleveland, Medary, Thompson, Whitaker, Dailey, Tenney, Schultz, Butterworth, Hilpert, A. S. Sweet, Bowen, Sexton, Wicker, Walsh, Ulshe, Wilcox, Comstock, Gardner, Gill, McGrath, Stetson, Tyrrell, Meredith, Schoeffel, Carney, McCaffrey, McCauley, Clarke, Rosse.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Petitions were presented and properly referred, for water service pipes in Tyler street, between Throop and Loomis; for watering the river at Rush street; for lamp-posts on Twenty-second street, from State to the river; for permitting wires to cross around the public square; for lamp-posts on Fifty-first avenue, from Madison to West Park; and for a bridge at Archer avenue.

A remonstrance against the Lake Shore tunnel in Chicago, was referred to the Committee on Schools.

THE LINCOLN AVENUE EXTENSION.

A communication was presented, signed by the President of the Board, dated May 8, 1871, stating, in which, after reciting the action and by-laws relating to the Lincoln Avenue Company, that the time which was fully passed, and that the Company, to the detriment of the company, but it was stipulated that the Council would extend the time, not acceptable to them. Though the ordinance may not have been complied with to the letter, yet a good faith to the public required them to know why it could not be done. Why was the decision not made? now, since the action of the Council failed to accomplish the object intended, it should be so accomplished for evident information of that body, and to enable the Company to act understandingly in the premises. It was also desired to give the Corporation Counsel time to examine the ordinance and advise as to the best course to pursue. If it was not binding to extend the time, it could be done, and would readily prove to be of great benefit to the city. It was also desired to have the Corporation Counsel examine and report upon the question of the power of the Council to extend the time, and whether it was necessary to have the ordinance amended before the Company could proceed with the work. Also, whether the Council had the power to extend the time of completion of the work, and whether the Company could proceed with the work after the time had expired without the consent of the Council. If the Council had the power to extend the time, then the Clerk could advertise for bids for the work, and the Council could act upon the same when received. If the Council had not the power to extend the time, then the Company could proceed with the work after the time had expired without the consent of the Council. If the Council had the power to extend the time, then the Clerk could advertise for bids for the work, and the Council could act upon the same when received. If the Council had not the power to extend the time, then the Company could proceed with the work after the time had expired without the consent of the Council.

The Board of Public Works was instructed to report upon the matter.

THE NORTH CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A communication was presented from the Board of Public Works, in relation to the petition of the North Chicago Railway Company, asking for the privilege of laying a track on Clark street, between Chicago avenue and the river. The Board of Public Works recommended that the petition be granted, and that the Superintendent of Streets be instructed to lay the track in accordance with the ordinance granting the privilege.

Ald. Otis moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

Ald. Bonfield moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Otis withdrew his motion.

Ald. Bonfield's amendment was carried.

THE CITY PRINTER.

Ald. Bonfield offered the following:

Whereas, It is reported that the City Printer has charged the city for the publication of the proceedings of the Council, and of the Board of Public Works, a sum greatly in excess of the amount which he has paid for the publication of the same; and